

suberect to appressed [there is more variation in setal inclination on scape than Arnol'di described]. Setae on funiculus and mandible decumbent to appressed. Setae on alitrunk erect to suberect. Setae of flexor surfaces of coxae absent; setae on remainder of legs suberect to appressed with setae more appressed toward distal end of legs. Setae of petiole appressed on anterior surface of stalk, suberect on dorsum of node and posterior surface, absent from venter. Setae on postpetiole suberect to decumbent except setae on venter erect. Setae on gaster suberect to appressed, becoming more appressed towards distal end. Color uniformly yellow-brown or reddish-brown (the latter color is rarer); head slightly darker with appendages slightly lighter. Setae yellow.

Neither gyne nor male are currently known in this species.

DISCUSSION

Arnol'di provided the following information regarding the collection of the original series:

"Tachta-Karacha Pass near Aman-Kutan, south of Samarkand, 1700 m. type worker and 19 paratype workers (K. Arnol'di, V 1942). Male and queen are not known." (Arnol'di, 1975: 1824 - 1825. Translation by S. Goldgof).

LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION

Upon examining the type series of *S. sogdianum*, I noted that no specimen is clearly designated type. Six specimens are labelled "holotypus" and some are in worse condition than others. In order to reduce future confusion and to emphasize the most typical specimen, I designate the bottom worker next to the pin as lectotype and included a red, partly handwritten label (*Stenamma sogdianum* LECTOTYPE (bottom by pin)). This is a fairly typical specimen and is covered with significantly less glue than remaining specimens.

COMPARISONS

Three other species have been described from south central Asia: *S. westwoodi asiatica*, *S. hissarianum*, and *S. picetojuglandeti*. Since the type of *S. asiatica* is lost, comparisons are made with the remaining species. In terms of overall sculpture, *S. sogdianum* should not be easily confused with any other *Stenamma* from this region. It is the only one with rugose sculpture and densely punctate interstices leading to a granular appearance. It is also the only Palaearctic or Oriental *Stenamma* which has the rugulose network on the first gastral tergite.

S. hissarianum differs from *S. sogdianum* in that the gastral carinae are much less prominent in the former species. The basal face of the propodeum has transverse rugae in *S. sogdianum*. Additionally, the